

several times found its larva on birch and elm; *Sphinx kalmiae* has been taken here only three times to my knowledge, and only once have I ever found its larva. The extreme rarity of *franckii* would seem to indicate hybridism, unless it be a rare "sport," or possibly it is a mutant. Without any real proof, I must confess that I believe in the specific validity of *Sphinx franckii*.

A Third Collection of Mallophaga from Alaskan Birds.

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In 1900 a small collection of Mallophaga, collected by Mr. E. A. McIlhenny from birds shot by him at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, was described by Kellogg and Kuwana (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. v. 23, pp. 151-159, Pl. VII, 1900). Five new Mallophagan species were described and fourteen old species recognized in this paper. In a paper of 1902 on "Mallophaga from Birds of the Pacific Coast of North America" (Jour. N. Y. Entomological Soc. v. 10, pp. 20-28, Pl. III, 1902) Kellogg and Chapman recognized twelve known Mallophagan species from birds from Kodiak Island, Alaska, and described one new species from the same place. The present small collection of Mallophaga is composed of specimens taken from birds shot by the well known ornithologist, R. C. McGregor, at Norton Sound, Alaska, in 1900. The birds were determined by Mr. McGregor and the parasites were taken from the fresh host specimens. Fifteen host species are included in the list and seventeen parasite species, of which two are herewith described as new. In addition one new variety is recognized.

Docophorus communis Nitzsch.

Two specimens from *Melospiza cinerea*, Amaknak Is., Unalaska; four specimens from *Perisoreus canadensis fuscifrons*, Norton Sound.

Docophorus cursor Nitzsch.

Two specimens from *Surnia ululu caparoch*, Norton Sound.

Docophorus fusiformis Denny.

One male from *Tringa ptilocnemis*, Norton Sound. This specimen agrees with those of Denny and Piaget in having the clypeus emarginate. There are few records of this species, in spite of its apparently wide distribution.

Docophorus icterodes Nitzsch.

Four specimens from *Arctonetta fischeri*, Duck-egg Island.

Docophorus lari Denny.

Five specimens from *Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, no locality; one from *Tringa ptilocnemis*, Dexter Golofnin Bay, Norton Sound.

Docophorus sp. juv.

A specimen belonging to the *platyclypeatus* group, but too young to be specifically determined, from *Lagopus lagopus*, Norton Sound.

Nirmus complexivus Kellogg and Chapman.

Numerous specimens from *Tringa ptilocnemis*, one from *Tringa maculata*, Norton Sound; also a single specimen, probably a straggler, from *Perisoreus canadensis*, same locality.

Nirmis eaprepes Kellogg and Chapman.

Seven specimens from *Arenaria interpres*, Norton Sound.

Nirmus lineolatus var. **atrimarginatus** Kellogg.

One specimen from *Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, Norton Sound.

Nirmus infectus Kellogg and Kawana var. **connexus** var. nov.

Two males and two females from *Phalaropus lobatus*, Norton Sound. Differs from typical *infectus* in its relatively longer head, concolorous legs, and large dorsal blotches. The length of the head is .40 mm., width .24 mm. *Nirmus infectus*, known only from a single female from *Crymophilus fulicarius*, (Pt. Barrow, Alaska) is very close to *interruptus* of Piaget, from *Phalacrocorax carbo*, and may prove to be only a variety of this species.

Goniodes discrepans Kellogg and Paine.

One specimen from *Lagopus lagopus*, and two from *Tringa ptilocnemis*, Norton Sound.

Goniodes corpulentus sp. nov. (Figs. 1 and 2).

Four males, five females and one young, taken on *Canachites canadensis*, and two females and a young (undoubtedly stragglers) from *Tringa maculata*. Both hosts were shot on Norton Sound. This species is close to *damicornis*.

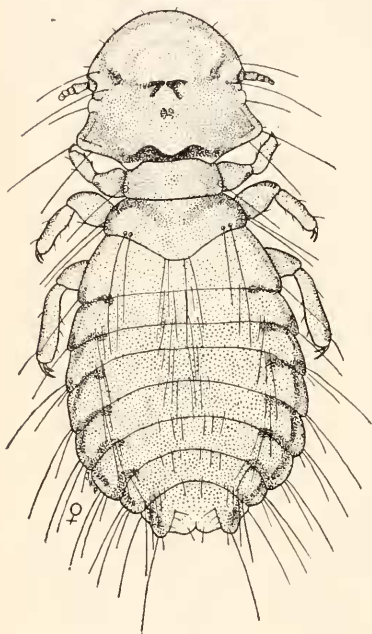


FIG. 1.—*Goniodes corpulentus* n. sp., female, from *Canachites canadensis*.



FIG. 2.—*Goniodes corpulentus*, n. sp., antenna of male above, of female below.

Description of the male. Body, length 2 mm.; width .97 mm.; golden brown, with darker markings; short robust body. Head, length .64 mm.; width .64 mm.; front flatly convex, with a rather broad colorless border, and with eight very fine hairs on margin and a longer hair in front of each antenna; temporal region distinctly angulate, slightly expanded, the angle with one very long hair and a shorter one; occipital margin shallowly concave; occipital band strongly sinuous; antennal bands straight, diverging to angle of front; antennal

fossae large; antenna with first segment more than half as broad as long, appendage of third segment longer than last segment; eye large, convex; color pale golden brown, antennal and occipital bands, mandibles and a blotch on signature, darker.

Prothorax at base one-half as broad as head, sides nearly straight, diverging from front to rear, a strong bristle at posterior angles, posterior margin rounded; color light, golden brown, darker at sides, coxae showing through as darker blotches. Metathorax short, dorsum not longer than prothorax, sides strongly rounded, margin with two long, pustulated hairs at one-third distance from apex, posterior margin obtusely angled; color same as prothorax. Legs concolorous with body, femora thick.

Abdomen about equal in length to rest of body, broadly truncate, at apex, segments 3, 4 and 5 broadest; lateral margin of first segment nearly twice as long as that of second segment; marginal angle of the first two segments with a single long hair, of segments 3, 4 and 5 with two, of segments 6 and 7 with three; dorsum with scattered fine, long hairs; color pale golden brown, a longitudinal dorsal darker blotch, and each segment with a well-marked light marginal blotch which curves strongly inward in the anterior part of segment.

Female. Body—length 2.40 mm.; width 1.1 mm.; head, length .72 mm.; width .86 mm.; abdomen longer in proportion to rest of body than in male; the markings are similar to those of the male, but more pronounced.

***Lipeurus protervus* Kellogg.**

A female of this curious species, taken on *Lagopus lagopus*, Norton Sound.

***Lipeurus parviceps* Piaget.**

Two specimens referable to this species from the eider duck, *Arctonetta fischeri*, Duck Egg Island. *Lipeurus parviceps* has been recorded hitherto only from *Sterna*. Our specimens differ from Piaget's figure, in having larger pustules in the dorsal blotches, and only one dark spot on the metathoracic margin. Probably our specimens should be considered to be a variety.

***Colpocephalum morsitans* sp. nov. (Fig. 3).**

One male from *Tringa maculata*, Norton Sound. This species is close to *bicolor* of Piaget from *Streptilas interpres*. It can be distinguished from that species by the abdominal

markings, the presence of four rows of minutely pustulated hairs on each abdominal segment; and by the markings of the head. The dark abdomen, with still darker transverse blotches, is characteristic of *morsitans*. The prothorax of the specimen is damaged and can not be fully described.

Description of male. Length of body 1.60 mm.; width .57 mm.; dark brown in color with well defined darker markings.

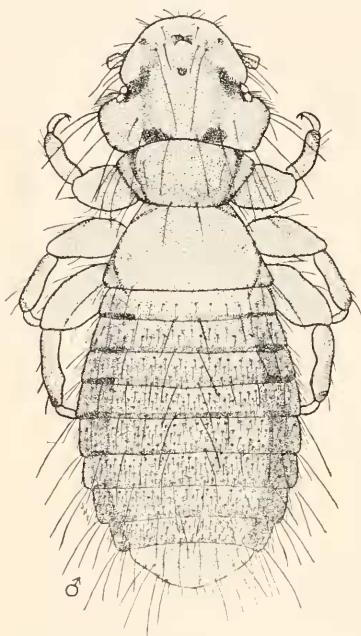


FIG. 3.—*Colpocephalum morsitans* n. sp., male, from *Tringa maculata*, Norton Sound, Alaska.

Head, length .37 mm.; width .44 mm.; noticeably broader than long; front broadly and flatly rounded, with short hairs on each side and two longer hairs in front of ocular emargination; temples produced squarely with three long hairs and several shorter ones on outer margin; occipital margin strongly concave with two pustulated hairs near the middle and one on each side of these a little inward from the margin; ocular emargination broad, not deep, with distinct fringe; eye deeply emarginate; head brown a little lighter than abdomen; ocular flecks, mandibles and bases of occipital bands piceous.

Prothorax small, sides rounded; brown with coxae showing through faintly as blotches. Metathorax about one and one-half times as long as prothorax, sides almost straight, diverging strongly posteriorly; truncate at apex, one strong hair at posterior angle and a few hairs on posterior margin; uniformly brown in color; darker than head; coxae showing through faintly as blotches. Legs concolorous with head, tibiae with small darker spot at apex, femora thick.

Abdomen ovate, first and penultimate segments approximately equal in width; broadest at segments 3, 4 and 5; each segment with a series of one strong and several finer hairs at the margin, and four alternating rows of finely pustulated hairs on dorsal surface; color brown with broad darker margin, and each segment with complete darker

